(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2893.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1802.

GENERAL COURT—EASTERN SHORE.

WM. WHITTINGTON vs. WILLIAM POLK. } *Assize of novel disseisin.*

OPINION OF THE COURT.

IN the discussion of this case the following points were raised and contended for by the counsel of the plaintiff. 1st. That an act of assembly repugnant to the constitution is void. 2d. That the court have a right to determine an act of assembly void which is repugnant to the constitution. 3d. That the act of assembly passed in 1801, C. 74, entitled, "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, &c." so far as respects the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void. 4th. That the assize of novel disseisin is the proper remedy to recover the office of chief justice of the fourth district. The two first points were conceded by the counsel for the defendant; indeed they have not been controverted in any of the cases which have been brought before this court. Notwithstanding these concessions the court deem it necessary to communicate the reasons and grounds of their opinion on those points.

The bill of rights and form of government compose the constitution of Maryland and is a compact made by the people of Maryland among themselves through the agency of a convention selected and appointed for that important purpose. This compact is founded on the principle that the people being the source of power all government of right originated from them.

In this compact the people have distributed the powers of government in such manner as they thought would best conduce to the promotion of the general happiness, and for the attainment of that all important object, have among other provisions judiciously deposited the legislative, judicial and executive, in separate and distinct hands, subjecting the functionaries of these powers to such limitations and restrictions as they thought fit to prescribe.

The legislature being the creature of the constitution and acting within a circumscribed sphere, is not omnipotent and cannot rightfully exercise any power but that which is derived from that instrument. The constitution having set certain limits or land marks to the power of the legislature, whenever they exceed them, they act without authority, and such acts are mere nullities; not being done in pursuance of power delegated to them. Hence the necessity of some power under the constitution to restrict the acts of the legislature within the limits defined by the constitution. The power of determining finally on the validity of the acts of the legislature cannot reside with the legislature, because such power would defeat and render nugatory all the limitations and restrictions on the authority of the legislature contained in the bill of rights, and form of government, and they would become judges of the validity of their own acts, which would establish a despotism, and subvert that great principle of the constitution which declares that the power of making, judging and executing the laws shall be separate and distinct from each other.

This power cannot be exercised by the people at large, or in their collective capacity, because they cannot interfere according to their own compact, unless by elections and in such manner as the constitution has prescribed, and because there is no other mode ascertained by which they can express their will. It is true the people may assume the powers of government whenever the ends of it are perverted, public liberty is manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual; but surely every act of the legislature repugnant to, or in violation of, the constitution cannot be held a sufficient cause for the interposition of the people in a way which subverts the government and reduces the people to a state of nature, and therefore cannot be the proper mode of redress to remedy the evils resulting from an act passed in violation of the constitution. The interference of the people by elections cannot be considered as the proper and only check and a suitable remedy, because in the interval of time between the elections of the members who compose the different legislatures the law may have had its full operation, and the evil arising from it become irremediable; nor is it probable that the elections will be made with the view to afford redress in such particular case, and if they were and the law should be repealed, it could not be an adequate remedy. The senate of Maryland, one of the component parts of the legislature, is elected for five years, and vacancies in that body occasioned by death, resignation, or removal out of the state, are filled up by their own appointment. The present senate was elected in the month of September, in the year eighteen hundred and one, and the law under which the plaintiff claims the office of chief justice of the fourth district is a temporary law, and would have expired before the termination of the five years for which the present senate is elected, which shews in this instance that the interference of the people in their elections is not the proper mode of redress for an injury sustained by an act passed in violation of the constitution. It is the office and province of the court to decide all questions of law which are judicially brought before them according to the established mode of proceeding, and to determine whether an act of the legislature which assumes the appearance of a law and is cloathed with the garb of authority is made pursuant to the power vested by the constitution in the legislature; for if it is not the result or emanation of authority derived from the constitution, it is not law, and cannot influence the judgment of the court in the decision of the question before them. The oath of a judge is "That he will do equal right and justice according to the law of this state in every case in which he shall act as judge." To do right and justice according to law, the judge must determine what the law is, which necessarily involves in it the right of examining the constitution, (which is the supreme or paramount law and under which the legislature derive the only authority they are invested with making of laws,) and considering whether the act passed is made pursuant to the constitution and that trust and authority which is delegated thereby to the legislative body.

The three great powers or departments of government are independent of each other, and the legislature as such can claim no superiority or pre-eminence over the other two. The legislature are the trustees of the people, and as such can only move within those lines which the constitution has defined as the boundaries of their authority, and if they should incautiously or unadvisedly transcend those limits, the constitution has placed the judiciary as the barrier or safeguard to resist the oppression and redress the injuries which might accrue from such inadvertent or unintentional infringements of the constitution.

This power is properly vested in the judiciary, because to secure their uprightness and independency the constitution declares they shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and shall receive liberal salaries as a compensation for their services, and because they are appointed by the executive, who, it is to be presumed, will appoint those persons judges, who are most distinguished for their integrity, experience and reputation for legal knowledge; such men from the nature of their studies and avocations in life may be presumed without disparagement to the talents and legal acquirements of others, better qualified and more competent than the rest of the community to the decision of legal and constitutional questions.

It is true this presumption, like many others, may fail in some instances; but that by no means proves the fallacy of the reasoning, or evinces the impropriety of lodging the power with the judiciary.

To secure an honest decision, and to prevent the mischiefs which would flow from partiality or corruption, the judges are liable to be removed from office on conviction of misbehaviour in a court of law.

It is also observable that the courts cannot take judicial cognizance of any act repugnant to the constitution, unless the question is judicially brought before them, and then it is fully discussed by counsel learned in the law, and the court decide on mature consideration.

Under these safeguards nothing can be wanting to inspire a well-grounded confidence in the people, that the judiciary will rightly and honestly determine all questions which are brought before them arising under the constitution and the laws of the state made pursuant thereto.

As to the third point, that the act of assembly passed in 1801, C. 74, entitled, "An act relative to the administration of justice in this state, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned," so far as respects the plaintiff is unconstitutional and void.

The court cannot help regreting that any occurrence should render it necessary to resort to the judiciary, to decide the question, whether an act of the general assembly is constitutional or not? But whenever it does become necessary and the case is judicially brought before this court, they trust they will not seek any evasion or shrink from the determination of it, but act with caution and circumspection, and give it that consideration which the importance of it and their duty demand.

The motives which may induce the legislature to pass a law, cannot be inquired into by the court in a question as to its constitutionality, nor can the policy or inexpediency of the law have any influence with them in deciding such question.

The only inquiry with the court is, whether the act passed is made pursuant to the power vested in the general assembly by the constitution.

Although in the opinion of the court the authority of the general assembly is limitted; yet as the powers of legislation are not particularly or specifically defined but conferred under a general grant, they are subject only to such restrictions and limitations as are prescribed by the bill of rights and form of government and the constitution of the United States.

The parts of the constitution most applicable to the question, and which have been very amply animadverted on by the counsel, are the following articles of the form of government.

The 40th. That the chancellor, all judges, the attorney-general, clerks of the general court, the clerks of the county courts, &c. shall hold their commissions during good behaviour.

The 49th. That all civil officers of the appointment of the governor and council, who do not hold commissions during good behaviour, shall be appointed annually in the third week of November.

The 47th. That the judges of the general court and justices of the county court may appoint the clerks of their respective courts.

The 50th. That the governor, every member of the council, every judge and justice, before they act as such, shall respectively take an oath, "That he will not, through favour, affection, or partiality, vote for any person to office," &c.

The 56th. That there be a court of appeals, &c.

The 44th. That a justice of the peace may be eligible as a senator, delegate, or member of the council, and may continue to act as a justice of the peace.

And the following articles of the bill of rights.

The 6th. That the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

The 30th. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people: wherefore the chancellor and all judges ought to hold commissions during good behaviour.—In the report of the committee it stood, wherefore the chancellor, all judges *and justices*, &c. but it does not appear by the printed proceedings of the convention how the word *justices* came to be omitted.

The judiciary of Maryland, previous to the time when the constitution of Maryland was formed, consisted of county courts, a provincial, now general court, a court of appeals, chancery court, and court of admiralty.

The justices of the peace in their respective counties, were conservators of the peace, and individually or singly had a limitted jurisdiction conferred by acts of assembly, and in their respective counties they composed the county courts, but for holding court one of the quorum must have been present, i. e. one of certain justices named in the commission.

By an act of the general assembly which passed at the first session of assembly (in February 1777) which was held after the formation of the government, the forms of the commissions were prescribed, the judges of the court of appeals, general court and court of admiralty were to hold their commissions during good behaviour, the justices of the county courts until they should be duly discharged. The justices of the county courts have been annually appointed by the governor and council. This has been the uniform and uninterrupted practice ever since the constitution was established until the modification of the system in the year 1790.

By the 48th article of the form of government, the governor with the advice and consent of the council may suspend or remove any civil officer who has not a commission during good behaviour.

It appears to the court upon considering the several parts of the constitution which relate to the question, to be the plain and obvious meaning of that instrument that the justices of the county courts were not entitled to commissions during good behaviour. A plain distinction is kept up between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and a studied uniformity of language has been observed throughout to preserve the distinction. So far as respects the justices of the county courts the principle in the bill of rights that the legislative, executive and judiciary shall for ever be kept separate and distinct is departed from, and they are made capable of being elected as members of the general assembly, or members of the council: which constitutes a very striking distinction between the justices of the county courts and the judges of the other courts, and manifests plainly that it was not the intention to place them on the same footing as to the durability of their commissions. The word *justices*, which was inserted in the report of the committee, being omitted in the bill of rights, is a circumstance which with the act of assembly directing the forms of the commissions operates forcibly on our minds to confirm our opini-

on. The general assembly possess competent authority to modify the county courts in such manner as they may think will conduce to the better administration of justice, and this power has been exercised. The power and authority of the plaintiff as chief justice of the fourth district, and his right to the office of chief justice, are created by and derived from the legislature, and the duration of his commission is limitted by act of assembly. Upon his appointment by the executive, his acceptance of the commission and qualifying under the same, a right vested in him to hold the office for the term of years limitted for the continuance of the law; which right was not to cease or determine but on his death, or on his being convicted in a court of law of misbehaviour.

Although in the opinion of the court the said repealing act, in depriving the plaintiff of his said office, is an infraction of his right and incompatible with the principles of justice, and does not accord with sound legislation; yet the said office, and the right to hold it being created by act of assembly, and not vested in the plaintiff by the constitution, and there being no clause or article in the bill of rights or form of government prohibiting or restricting the legislature in passing the said repealing act, the court are of opinion that the said act is not void. The court are also of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin does not lie in this case to recover the said office, because the plaintiff has only an interest for a term of years in the said office determinable on the contingency of his being convicted of misbehaviour in a court of law; and that writ is not adapted to the recovery of any estate or interest in lands, or in an office less than a freehold, except in the case of a tenant by elegit, who has a chattel interest, or an interest less than freehold having a right to hold a moiety of the lands of the debtor, until the debt is satisfied by holding the land and *perception* of the profits, at the extended value.

The remedy by writ of assize of novel disseisin was given to the tenant by elegit, by the statute of 13th Edw. 1, C. 18, to recover the possession of the land in case he was ousted before his debt was satisfied, and this remedy has been extended in England to the tenant by statute Merchant and statute Staple by equity of the said statute, from the similitude of their estates to that of tenant by elegit. But the court know of no other case in which that remedy has been allowed to recover an interest less than a freehold, and are of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin cannot be extended to this case by equity of the said statute, there being no similarity between the estate of tenant by elegit and the interest which the plaintiff has in the office of chief justice of the fourth district: And besides the court know of no instance, in this state, in which the tenant by elegit has brought the writ of assize of novel disseisin to recover his possession, and none of the English statutes which passed anterior to the first emigration of the inhabitants of Maryland have been adopted by the constitution of Maryland, and incorporated with the laws, but such as have been found by experience to be applicable to our local and other circumstances. And it does not appear to the court there can be any other safe criterion by which the applicability of such statutes to our local and other circumstances can be ascertained and established, but that of having been used, and practised under, in this state.

For these reasons the court are of opinion that the writ of assize of novel disseisin cannot be sustained in this case; and order judgment of nonpros to be entered.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE,
G. DUVALL,
JOHN DONE.

June 8, 1802.

Test. JAMES EARLE, Jun. Clk.

BOSTON, June 11.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, June 8.

The following message was received from his excellency the governor:

"*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.*

"I have received a report from the commissioners appointed on behalf of this state, in pursuance of a law of the commonwealth, passed in the year 1791, to ascertain together with commissioners on the part of *Connecticut*, the boundary line between the two states. It appears by the report of the commissioners, that they have not been able to affect the objects of their appointment, and that in their opinion there is no prospect of their agreeing with the commissioners of *Connecticut*, in running and establishing the line. The secretary will deliver to you the report, and the papers which accompanied it.

CALEB STRONG.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
June 8, 1802.

Wednesday, June 9.

A bill was received from the senate where it had passed to be engrossed to alter and amend the act districting this commonwealth for the choice of representatives in congress, which was read a first time.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday a resolution passed the house, appropriating a sum not exceeding 20,000 dollars, for the purpose of procuring a statue in Bronze of Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON. His excellency the governor is authorised to carry the resolution into effect, in a manner that shall be thought most appropriate to the character of the man whose sublime virtues it is intended to perpetuate, and most honourable to the state.

It is a subject of pleasing reflection, and much to the honour of our legislature, that this lasting tribute of veneration is about to be paid to the Father of his country. We need not be told that he has already erected a monument.

———*Aera perennius*
Regalique situ Pyramidum altius;
Quod non imber edax, non Aquilo impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series, and fuga temporum:

As a reason for omiting this last office of gratitude, for in proportion as the force of this sentiment is felt, will be the desire to preserve it, glowing like the vestal fire, by some material exhibition of his character. It is the dictate of nature, it is a sentiment that ought not and *cannot* be smothered; that those whom we love and venerate, should be fastened to our hearts by some visible association, when they live to us only in memory.

Our intellect is not yet so pure as to demand no communications through the avenues of sense; our natural affections are not yet so sublimed as to require no impulses from their proper objects. But the voice of nature, in all ages and countries, is heard in the language of the poet.

"Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected high;
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

It is therefore an unnatural refinement, a species of metaphysical depravity, that would cut asunder those threads of tender visible association, and leave us the mere creatures of abstraction. We are sensible that these ideas, however just, may be perverted: but we trust there is no necessity of discriminating, at this time, between a superstitious veneration, and the natural expression of the best feeling of the heart.

As the proposed monument is altogether a work of taste, no limitations were imposed as to its form, structure, devices or ornaments; but it was properly left with the governor to consult with European artists, and to adopt such as should be thought most expressive of the character. This is a subject for the fancy of a Fuseli, the strong expressions of an Angelo, and the sublime conceptions of a Raphael.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

HARDY, divisionary general in the north, died at Cape-Francois the 30th ult. Of the French generals he made the fourth victim to the yellow fever.

Letters from the Cape, by which we learn the above, add, that the violence of the disease is unprecedented. It is particularly mortal among strangers, few surviving its attack. Natives and others assimilated to the climate generally escape.

Letters from Cape-Francois state the death of three military officers of distinction of the French army, one of whom, an officer eminently distinguished in Germany and Italy; the name is either *Hardy* or *Hatry*, and his death is said to have been by his own hand, in consequence of some misunderstanding on the plans of the government. The other officers are said to have fallen victims to the yellow fever.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

A most awful and singular death happened at West-Field, the latter part of February, which we have not seen mentioned in the papers. It was of the widow Abigail Ingersoll. Her family were all gone to one of the neighbours, except her eldest son, who went to bed between 7 and 8 o'clock. A little past 9 a little grand-daughter first coming home found the house on fire, and called her uncle in the chamber, who came down and extinguished it, and afterwards discovered his mother dead, or rather her ashes. It is supposed that while lighting her pipe, she was taken in a fit, and fell with her head and shoulders into the fire. One foot was found on the floor, which preserved its form; but no flesh of any other part was to be discovered. Her head was burnt off, both arms, one leg and foot, and one thigh bone, and all consumed to ashes; and in the space of one and an half hour. There were no remains of cloathing or flesh to be found, and little or no fire on the hearth. Mrs. Ingersol was very fat and corpulent, and it is astonishing that so great a quantity of flesh could have been so completely consumed in that short space of time. [*Massachusetts pap.*]

Means of preserving TIMBER in vessels and bridges.

A man who had been formerly concerned in ship building, but for thirty years past has been a bridge builder, had early in life observed, on examining worm eaten ships, that the worm never eat within the seams where the caulking chisel enters, and the oil, &c. He had also observed, that the whaling vessels would be eaten to a honey-comb, except a little above and below water, where the whale is brought into contact with the vessel and its beating till it is cut up.

A plank lying under water at a mill of his, had been obliged to be renewed annually, because eaten up by the worms within the course of the year; at length, a plank was accidently put down, which for some purpose had been thoroughly impregnated with oil; it remained 7 years without being affected—hence he took the idea of impregnating the timber of his bridges thoroughly with oil, by heating the timber as deeply as possible, and doing it in that state with the liver oil of the cod-fish; he had practiced this for 30 years and there was no instance of the worm attacking of his timbers, whilst those in neighbouring places were immediately destroyed. He had used the liver oil, because very thick; experiment, he said must shew whether other oils would do equally well. He observed that there would be no difficulty in heating the planks of a ship after they were put on as well as before—but I do not recollect his mentioning ever to have tried it in the case of a ship.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

Appointments by the President of the United States.]

General commissioners of bankruptcy.

Columbia district.

William Thornton, John M. Gantt, Tristram Dalton, and Samuel Hanson.

Rhode-Island district.

Constant Tabor, Samuel Vernon, Thomas Peckham, and Paul M. Mumford.

Kentucky district.

John Rowan, Daniel Weiger, John Inston, James Morrison, John A. Seitz, John Bradford.

Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, April 24.

"I have been much diverted by seeing a woman sold at public auction. On the proclamation of peace and the discharge of the seamen from the fleet, three sailors who arrived here from London, found themselves all married to one female. They immediately put a rope about her neck, mounted her on a bench in a public place, and had her struck off by the public cryer.—She brought *six-pence*.—Several thousand spectators attended."

June 16.

We are informed by a gentleman just from Eddyville, that the Indians have killed several families on the Ohio and Mississippi, and that the people generally retired into forts.

We are also informed the inhabitants are forted up about Fort Blount, on account of the whites having killed an Indian.

[*Ten. Gaz. of May* 12.]

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

Resolved, That the evidence of the *genuine* vaccine inoculation appears to them full and conclusive, and that they recommend it to their fellow-citizens to interest themselves in its propagation.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Society.

The masked prisoner of state, lately embarked at Cadiz, was, it is now reported, the unfortunate Don Urquijo. Many of our readers will recollect, that this nobleman resided for a considerable period in this country, as ambassador from the court of Madrid. His offence is said to have been an attempt to abridge the power of the inquisition. He is to be transported to one of the Philippine islands, there to remain in close confinement for life.

[*London paper.*]

PROVIDENCE, June 10.

Arrived brig Eliza, captain Manchester, 56 days from Marseilles, via Malaga, 48 days from the latter place.

The third day after they left Marseilles (being in sight of Barcelona) they were chased and brought to by a Barbary corsair, who came up with them just after the sun had dropped below the horizon; and when within a few rods, ran up her bloody flag, fired a gun to windward, and hailed, for some time, in a language which could not be understood; at length, in broken English, their boat was ordered out, and the papers brought on board. Before this could be done, the privateer had dropped considerably astern; and while capt Manchester, with two of the people, were gone in the yawl, the passengers (with Mr. S. Aborn, her supercargo, and three servants) got out the long boat, and under cover of the dusk of the evening, made their way to the Spanish shore; it being then calm, they rowed about a mile from the brig, where they lay on their oars for some time, impatiently waiting the result. At length they espied a lantern hung in the shrouds of the signal for their return—this having been previously agreed on in case the captain should return, and all prove well.

The papers of the Eliza were very closely examined, and for some time it was pretended that none of the counterparts would agree with the Eliza's Mediterranean pass, at length, however, the American one was brought forward, which exactly corresponded; after which they politely dismissed capt. Manchester, wishing him a pleasant passage. She proved to be an Algerine schooner of 16 guns, crowded with men, whose turbaned heads, shewing themselves above the bulwarks, had not the most agreeable appearance; she was 5 days out from Algiers on a cruise. The captain and passengers of the Eliza were at first apprehensive that she was a Tripolitan; it having been reported at Marseilles, for some time previous to their sailing, that two Tripolitan corsairs were actually in quest of Americans, which was a circumstance of the most alarming sensation.

MUSIC.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT FINE TON'D
PIANO FORTE.
Inquire of Mr. REINAGLE, at Mrs. BRYCE's.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldest are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good house wench. For terms inquire at this office.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of this ſtate, bearing date the eleventh day of November, eighteen hundred and one, for the ſale of the real eſtate of MARY LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, in which the ſubſcriber is appointed truſtee for making ſale thereof, notice is hereby given, that the ſaid real eſtate will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thurſday the 22d day of July next, at THOMAS T. SIMMONS, living on the premiſes, to wit:

PART of a tract of land, lying in Calvert county, near the Ferry Landing, on Patuxent river, called RED HALL; alſo part of a tract of land, adjoining the aforeſaid land, called LONG LANE, containing in the whole about 231 acres; this land is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco, and ſmall grain, and has ſome meadow ground on it, with a ſufficient quantity of wood to ſupport it for many years; the improvements are, a dwelling-houſe, with a cellar and garden, a kitchen, with a cellar, a tobacco houſe, and all other convenient out houſes, all of which, with very little expence, can be put in complete repair; likewiſe on the ſaid premiſes there is an excellent apple orchard. A more particular diſcription of the above land has been deemed unneceſſary, as thoſe inclined to purchaſe will have an opportunity of viewing them, but a careful ſurvey will be made, and the plat will be ſhewn at the day of ſale. The ſale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for paying the purchaſe money, with intereſt, within fifteen months from the time of ſale, and upon obtaining the chancellor's ratification of any ſale to be made, and upon the receipt of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, by a good deed indented, will give, grant, bargain, and ſell, releaſe and confirm, to the purchaſer or purchaſers, and his, her, or their heirs, the land to him, her, or them ſold, that is to ſay, all the right, title, intereſt, and eſtate, therein and thereto, which hath deſcended from the ſaid Mary Lyles, deceaſed, to her heirs mentioned in the petition, which is referred to in the ſaid decree, and upon the due acknowledgment and recording of the ſaid deed, the purchaſer or purchaſers, his, her, or their aſſigns, ſhall thereupon be entitled to the ſaid lands ſo conveyed to his, her, or their only uſe, free, clear, and diſcharged from claims of the defendants in the ſaid decree referred to, or any of them claiming by, from, or under the deceaſed, mediately or immediately.

The creditors of the deceaſed Mary Lyles are hereby notified, that they are to exhibit to the chancery office their reſpective claims, with all the proofs and vouchers to eſtabliſh the ſame, within three months from the aforeſaid day of ſale.

THEODORE HODGKIN, Truſtee.

Calvert county, June 24, 1802. 10 22 6

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 20th of July next, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge, for ready caſh, the following property, to wit:

ALL the tract or parcel of LAND, whereon John Woodard now lives, known by the name of SPURRIER'S TAVERN, one negro boy called HARFORD, one roan horſe, and one bay ditto, taken at the ſuit of John T. Worthington, againſt John Spurrier, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, and one out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the ſuit of William Taylor. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock.

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, for caſh, one negro boy, and one horſe, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the ſuit of William Taylor, uſe of Henry Howard, againſt John Hammond.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county. 1

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS N. STOCKETT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid deceaſed are requeſted to make immediate payment.

MARY STOCKETT, Adminiſtratrix.

June 22, 1802.

L O S T,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Mr. Baldwin's tavern, Prince-George's county, on the 11th inſtant, a gray GELDING, about 10 or 11 years old, and 14 hands high, he is handſome and delicately made, paces, trots, and gallops, and is a pleaſant ſaddle horſe; he has a thin mane, a ſwitch tail, and is low in fleſh, having ploughed all the ſpring. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will apprehend the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, and who will deliver the horſe to me; eight dollars will be paid for the horſe alone.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, June 14, 1802.

THE meeting of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI, which ſtands adjourned to the fourth of July next, (it being Sunday,) the members thereof are reſpectfully informed, that the ſaid meeting will be held at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in Baltimore, on Monday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon; the members of the ſaid ſociety are requeſted to give their attendance.

By order,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

Annapolis, June 15th, 1802. 2

On Tueſday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk-Ridge,

ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, *September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, ſon of John*, containing ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix acres, and *Addition*, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horſes, one cart, and ten head of black cattle, taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the ſuit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arudel county. 2

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded ſix per cent. ſtock, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of April, 1792, was iſſued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which ſum was placed to his credit on the books in ſaid office, and that he ſtill remains a creditor on ſaid books for the above-mentioned ſum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

N O T I C E.

THE ſubſcriber depoſited the certificate abovementioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and ſince his death it cannot be found, and has been loſt, perhaps from inattention. All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY. 3

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday laſt, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry papers, amongſt which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of ſaid note is ſtopped it will be uſeleſs to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any perſon who ſhall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802. 3

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced buſineſs in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, and will carry on the ſaddlery buſineſs in its various branches, and as it is his fixed reſolution to attend to the duty of his profeſſion has a flattering hope he ſhall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country ſhall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802. 3

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 30th of April, a ſtout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, kerſey jacket and trouſers, and has a large ſcar on his left ankle. The owner is requeſted to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be ſold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 3

THE ſubſcriber has ſupplied himſelf with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt quality, which he will ſell in ſmall quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, caſtor oil, glauber's ſalts, opium, magneſia, ſago, Goulard's extract, Anderſon's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins's antibilious pills; alſo a few lancets.

He has added to his aſſortment of dry goods, Iriſh linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Iriſh dowlas, dimities, boy's and men's felt hats, fuſtians, &c. &c. which he will ſell remarkably low for caſh.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802. 3

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a treſpaſſing ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze, and ſome part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, canters and trots fine, and is full of ſpirit, no perceivable brand, has never been ſhod, and is four years old.

A. DORSEY.

May 21, 1802. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed; all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 25th day of May, 1802.

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Adminiſtrator. 3

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-houſe, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Eſq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houſes, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ADDISON, now in poſſeſſion of the premiſes, or to

R. K. WATTS.

Annapolis, May 17, 1802. 4

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Of every Deſcription.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public ingeneral, and their friends in particular, that they have juſt received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their ſhop, in Cornhill-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Lloyd M. Lowe, an elegant aſſortment of ladies and gentlemen's faſhionable goods, for this and the enſuing ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, and hope thereby to merit the attention of thoſe who wiſh to favour them with their cuſtom.

M. & B. CURRAN.

Annapolis, April 27, 1802.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnabrig ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 6

I HEREBY forbid all perſons from paſſing in any manner through my plantations, but by and with the public roads leading through them, or from hunting with either dogs or gun, particularly thoſe who pull down my fences on that direction of my plantation adjoining the land of the late Vincent Luſby.

W. BROGDEN.

April 22, 1802. 7

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

K E N N E D Y,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glaſs Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glaſs and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the poliſhing and ſilvering of old looking-glaſſes, which will in every reſpect render them equal to new. He flatters himſelf, from the encouragement he has already received from ſeveral inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general ſatisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accompliſh which no exertion on his part ſhall be ſpared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the loweſt Philadelphia. The greateſt allowance made for old looking-glaſſes in exchange. 4

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent ntoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes; of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

Cases of Cures.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Restorative Powder FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. /3

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.